How To Use This Manual

Symbols

Wire Color Abbreviations

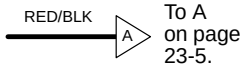
The following abbreviations are used to identify wire colors in the circuit schematics:

BLK	black
BLU	blue
BRN	brown
GRN	green
GRY	gray
LT BLU	light blue
LT GRN	light green
ORN	orange
PNK	pink
PUR	purple
RED	red
WHT	white
YEL	yellow
NAT	natural

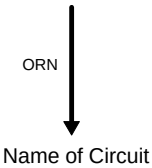
Wires

Wire insulation can be one color, or one color with another color stripe. (The second color is the color of the stripe.)

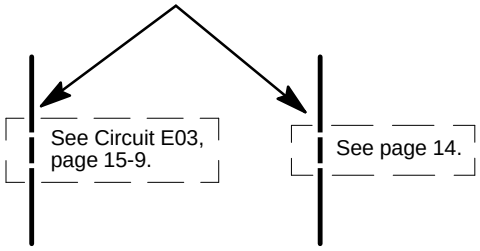
This circuit continues on another page. (The arrow shows direction of current flow.) To follow the RED/BLK wire in this example, you would turn to page 23-5 and look for the “A” arrow.



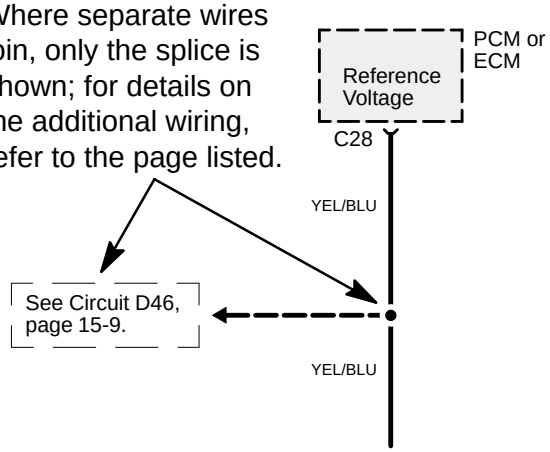
This means the branch of the wire connects to another circuit. The arrow points to the name of the circuit branch where the wire continues.



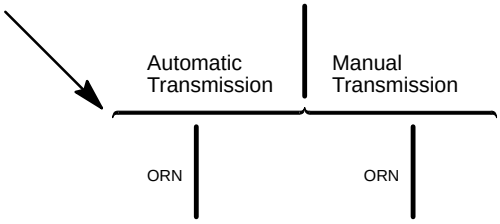
A broken line means this part of the circuit is not shown; refer to the page listed for the complete schematic.



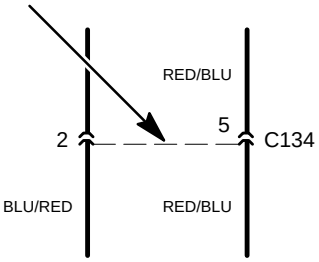
Where separate wires join, only the splice is shown; for details on the additional wiring, refer to the page listed.



Wire choices for options or different models are labeled and shown with a “choice” bracket like this.



This broken line means both terminals are in connector C134.



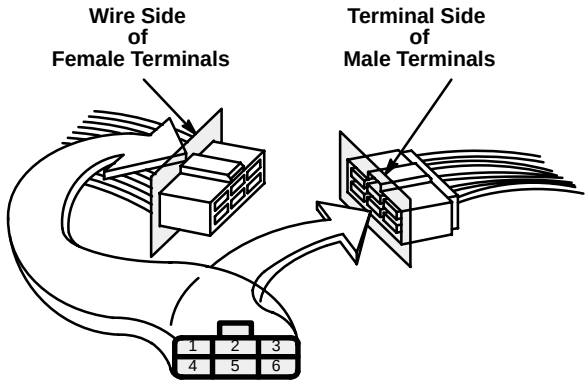
©2002 American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

How To Use This Manual

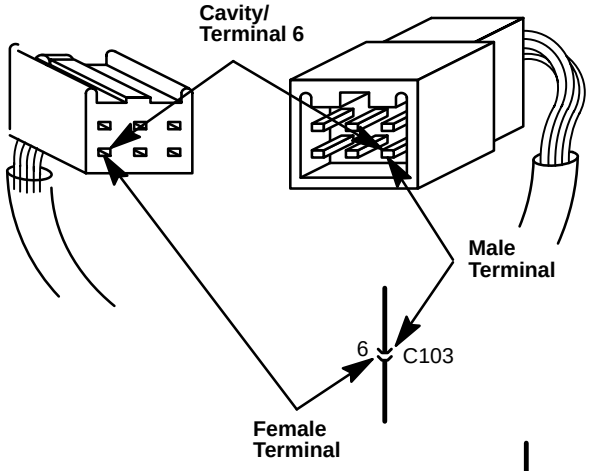
Symbols

Connectors – "C"

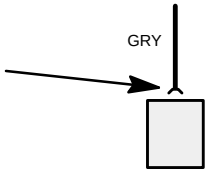
The cavities (and wire terminals) in each connector are numbered starting from the upper left, looking at the male terminals from the terminal side (or looking at the female terminals from the wire side. Both views are in the same direction so the numbers are the same.) All actual cavities are numbered, even if they have no wire terminals in them.



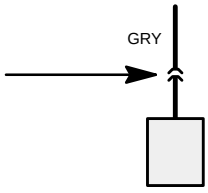
The connector cavity number is listed next to each terminal on the circuit schematic. The cavity/terminal shown below is #6.



This means the connector connects directly to the component.

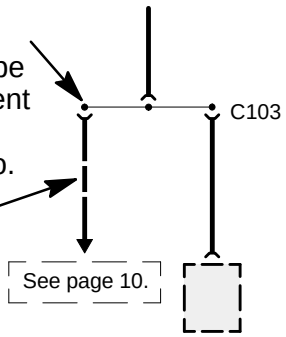


This means the connector connects to a lead (pigtail) wired directly to the component.



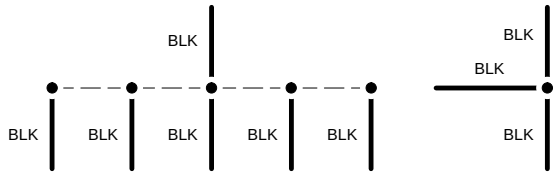
This symbol represents one bus bar inside the cap of a junction connector. A junction connector cap may contain several bus bars, but only the one affecting that circuit will be shown. The dots represent tabs on the bar that the wire terminals connect to.

Remaining wires to the same bus bar are represented by a broken line.



Splices

Splices are shown as a dot. Their location and the number of wires may vary depending on the harness manufacturer.



Components

A solid border line means the entire component is shown.

A broken border line indicates that only part of the component is shown.

The name of the component appears next to it followed by notes about its function along with any photo and connector view references.

Brake Switch
1 = Pedal depressed.
PHOTO 98

©2002 American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

How To Use This Manual

– Symbols

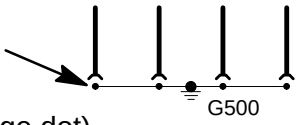
Ground – “G”

This symbol means the end of the wire is attached (grounded) to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.

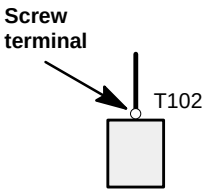
Each wire ground (G) is numbered for reference.

This ground symbol (dot and 3 lines) overlapping the component means the housing of the component is grounded to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.

This symbol represents the bus bar inside a ground connector. The dots represent tabs on the bus bar that the wire terminals connect to. The ground symbol (large dot) is the connection between the bus bar and metal (grounded) part of the car.



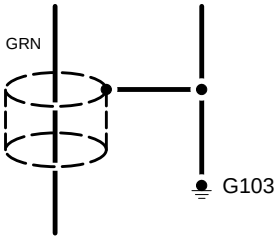
Terminals – “T”



Each “T” terminal (ring type) is numbered for reference and location. A “T” terminal is secured with a screw or bolt.

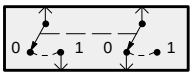
Shielding

This represents RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) shielding around a wire. The shielding is always connected to ground.

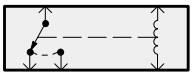


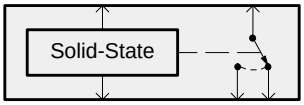
Switches

These switches move together; the broken straight line between them means they are mechanically connected.



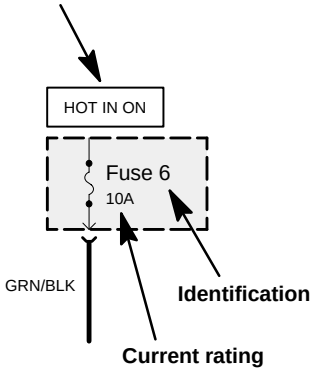
Other types of switches are controlled by a coil or a solid state circuit. Unless otherwise noted, all switches are shown in their normal (rest) position, with power off.





Fuses

This means power is supplied when the ignition switch is in ON (II).



Diodes

A rectifier diode works like a one way valve. It allows current to flow only in the direction of the arrow.

A Zener diode blocks reverse current at normal voltages just like a rectifier diode. At high voltages, however, a Zener diode allows current to flow in reverse.

©2002 American Honda Motor Co., Inc.